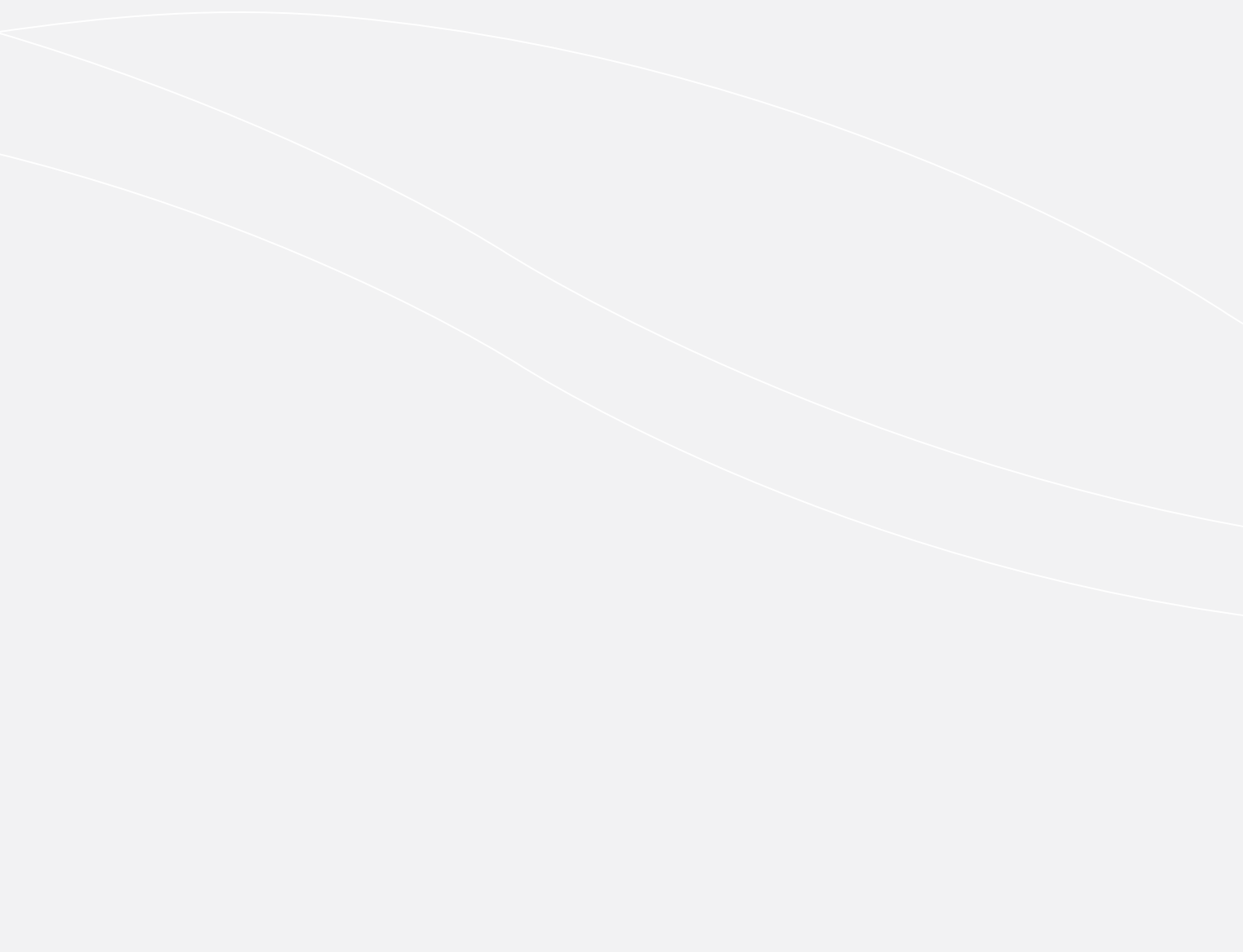


Appendix 6

Definition of Vegetation Conditions



Definition of Vegetation Condition Scale

Pristine (1)

Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance

Excellent (2)

Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species.

Very Good (3)

Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and

Good (4)

Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbance. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.

Degraded (5)

Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and

Completely Degraded (6)

The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Reference:

Keighery, BJ (1994) Bushland Plant Survey. A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc), Nedlands, Western Australia